

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 22, 1870.

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THE  
**Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
Terms—Three Dollars per annum in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**SMITH & HAMMOND**  
Have in Store a Full Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., which they are offering at very low prices, wholesale and retail.  
Country Merchants and others visiting Charlotte will do well to call and get quotations.  
Aug. 23, 1870.

**Wool Wanted**  
We want to purchase a large amount of WOOL, for which we will pay the highest market price.  
J. MURRAY, DAVIS & CO.  
September 5, 1870.

**Dr. W. H. Hoffman,**  
DENTIST.  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.  
A successful practice for more than 10 years in the city of New York, and in the Confederate army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may avail themselves of his services.  
Residence—M. P. Pagan, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAden, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.  
Aug. 23, 1870.

**DENTISTRY.**  
The old firm of ALEXANDER & BLAND is hereby revived, at the former stand in Brown's building, opposite the City Hotel. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed, teeth can be extracted without pain. The patronage of our old customers is respectfully solicited.  
Jan. 6, 1870.

**Robert Gibbon, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store, Residence on College Street.  
Jan. 21, 1870.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the City Hotel.  
Oct. 26, 1868.

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1871.

**Dr. E. C. ALEXANDER,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.  
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.  
Feb. 7, 1870.

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the public.  
Travelling Public.  
On Buses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 24, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

**Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.**  
Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spent's Chloride, Excelsior, Columbia and Live Oak Cooking Stoves.  
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.  
Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various Housekeeping Articles.  
All work and work warranted as represented.  
Orders respectfully solicited.  
Feb. 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

**JOHN T. BUTLER,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**D. SNYDER & SON,**  
Gun and Lock Smiths,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Dealers, Manufacturers and Repairers of all kinds of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Door Locks, Trunk Locks and Keys of all sizes.  
The best of Guns, Rifles, &c., constantly for sale and repaired to order at prices low as possible.  
Go to the new Jobbing Shop to get your Arms, Rifles or Sporting Goods, or have your old work made good as new.  
Shop in Parks' Building near the Public Square.  
DAVID SNYDER,  
W. E. SNYDER.  
Aug. 22, 1870.

**Shoes and Boots, Leather, &c.**  
S. B. MEACHAM,  
IN THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,  
Has received a very large stock of  
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER,  
Shoe-Findings, Belting, &c.,  
To which he respectfully asks the attention of wholesale and retail buyers.  
The examination of his stock by country merchants is solicited, as it will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained anywhere.  
All the new styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots will be found in GREAT VARIETY.  
Remember the place—Store in Bank Building, next door to Granite Row.  
Oct. 10, 1870. S. B. MEACHAM.

**COPPER-SMITH,**  
Gun-Smith, &c.  
The undersigned has opened a Shop in the Brick Building next to the Charlotte Hotel, where he is ready to do any work in his line, such as making and repairing  
COPPER STILL, GUNS, LOCKS, &c.  
He is an experienced workman and has a good assortment of material on hand; also, Guns and Pistols for sale.  
Give him a call, if for nothing else than an examination, as he is willing always to guarantee satisfaction.  
F. KUESTER.  
Sept. 26, 1870. 3m-1-2pd

**Orator and Newspaper.**  
Compare the orator, one of the noblest vehicles for the diffusion of thought, with the newspaper, and we may gain a faint glimpse of the ubiquitous power of the latter. The orator speaks but to a few hundreds, the newspaper addresses millions. The words of the orator may die in the air, the language of a newspaper is stamped on tables imperishable as marble. The arguments of the orator may follow each other so rapidly that a majority of the audience may struggle in a net of ratiocination—the reasoning of the newspaper may be scanned at leisure without a fear of perplexity. The passion of the orator influences an assembly, the feeling of a newspaper electrifies a continent. The orator is for an edifice, the newspaper for the world—the one shines for an hour, the other glows for all time; the orator may be compared to lightning, which flashes over a valley for a moment, but it leaves it again in darkness; the newspaper to a sun blazing steadily over the whole earth, and "fixed on the basis of its own eternity." Printing has been happily defined "the art which preserves all arts." Printing makes the orator more than an orator. It catches up his dying words, and breathes into them the breath of life. It is the speaking gallery through which the orator thunders in the ears of ages. He leans from the tomb over the cradle of rising generations.

**To Wholesale Buyers,**  
I Manufacture, constantly, CANDLES of all kinds, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the Northern market.  
CHAS. SKINNER,  
24 Tryon Street.

**New Millinery Goods.**  
**MRS. QUERY**  
Has just returned from the North with a large assortment of Millinery Goods. She invites the Ladies to call and see the latest styles and fashions.  
Oct. 10, 1870.

**Read This! Read This!!**  
**OSBORNE & SCHIFF,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF HARRIS AND SADDLES.  
Have removed from opposite the First National Bank to the store formerly occupied by E. Lowen-gard, two doors above Messrs. Brem, Brown & Co's Hardware Store, where they keep the most extensive stock ever kept in this market for  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
They will compete in prices with any house in the United States.

**Leather for Sale.**  
D. pot for SCHIFF & BRO'S Tannery  
Oct. 10, 1870.

**GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.**  
NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES,  
Bryce's Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The attention of strictly CASH buyers is called to our large stock of Groceries and Provisions, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Teas, Salt, Butter, Fish of all sorts, Cotton Ties, Rice and bargaining.  
Pure Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes, and every thing usually kept in a wholesale and retail Grocery establishment.  
We offer special inducement to those who buy for Cash.

**GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.**  
Oct. 10, 1870. Bryce's Building, Trade Street.  
NO SECRET.  
At Smith's Shoe Stores.

You can buy the best and cheapest Boots, Shoes, Leather, Hats, Trunks and Tobacco.  
Oct. 17, 1870. S. P. SMITH & CO.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS,**  
Wholesale Grocers,  
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS  
AND  
Commission Merchants,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
May 16, 1870.

**EDWIN GLOVER,**  
Watch Maker and Jeweler,  
Has taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Beck with, adjoining Mrs. P. Query's Millinery Store, where he intends carrying on the  
**Watch and Jewelry Business**

In all his branches. Having had an experience of thirty years in North Carolina he considers himself competent to do any work in his line. He will also keep on hand a good stock of Watches and Jewelry and other goods usually kept in Jewelry Store.  
He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.  
All work done will be warranted for 12 months.  
March 14, 1870.

**To prevent return of Chills.**  
DR. E. C. ALEXANDER makes a Pill that will prevent the return of Chills in a very large majority of cases. Try them. Office in Parks' Building.  
Oct. 3, 1870. 3m

**Stoves, Tin, Japanned and Hollow Ware,**  
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
Opposite Thos. R. Tate & Thos. W. Dewey's Banking House, Tryon Street,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
ROOFING, GUTTERING and REPAIRING  
promptly attended to.  
Feb. 7, 1870. GEO. P. DAUGHERTY.

**J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.  
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.  
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
J. Y. BRYCE,  
W. H. BRYCE.  
March 5, 1869.

**A. HALES,**  
Watch Maker & Jeweler,  
Being ousted by the late fire, I have moved across the street to the Store between Messrs. Wittkowsky & Rintle's and Dr. Scarr's Drug Store, where I am receiving a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Silver ware, &c., &c., which will be sold very low.  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted for twelve months.  
A. HALES.  
Nov. 22, 1870.

## A New Trick Upon Travelers.

A gentleman recently traveling from Philadelphia to New York, fell into a chance conversation in the smoking car with a stranger having all the outward appearances of respectability. After some quarter or half hour's talk, the stranger politely asked the gentleman if he would take a cigar, at the same time holding out two cigars, one looking like a Regalia, the other smaller, such as is usually called a London size. The gentleman happening to take the larger one, being the nearest to him as presented, the stranger recommended him to take the smaller one, remarking that he thought it was of better flavor. After smoking about a quarter to a third of the cigar, the gentleman discovered that he was suddenly becoming very dizzy. A suspicion flashed through his mind that that cigar was not all right. He immediately threw it away; but his giddiness increased so much that it was with the greatest difficulty that he preserved his self possession. In a few minutes a most copious perspiration started from every pore of his body and the water ran off his person. The stranger meanwhile was apparently sound asleep on the other end of the seat. On his arrival at New York the gentleman with great difficulty got out of the car and took a carriage for his hotel, where he was soon after violently attacked with vomiting, and passed a very sick night. He had been for several years a resident of Cuba, a great smoker, and is fully convinced that the cigar was drugged, and that this is a new dodge to entrap the unwary for the purpose of robbery. He attributes his escape to the fact of his smoking but little of the cigar, and to his very robust constitution. Our railroad managers will be obliged to issue a supplement to the "notice" sometimes seen in the cars: "Beware of well-dressed men who ask you to play euchre," cautioning the public to "Beware of well-dressed men who offer you a cigar."—*Boston Traveller.*

## Reward for Gallantry.

In the year 1862 Congress appropriated \$20,000 for medals for private soldiers who distinguished themselves by individual acts of conspicuous bravery in battle during the war, and in 1863 this act was amended so as to include officers equally meritorious. Until a few days ago but four medals had been given to officers, and the fifth was recently presented, by general orders from the headquarters of the General of the Army, to Dr. J. F. Thompson, of this city, who was medical director attached to the staff of General Foster at Newbern, N. C. This is the only medal yet awarded to a member of the medical corps, and the act it honors was the following:

One morning Gen. Foster's army was preparing to attack the enemy, who were known to be near by in force, but owing to a thick fog it was impossible to discover their position or strength. Gen. Foster was of course exceedingly desirous of getting information on these points, but declined to order any one to undertake the work because of its hazardous nature. In this juncture Surgeon Thompson volunteered to make the reconnaissance alone. He advanced through some woods, and then cautiously over a cleared tract. When he had got some distance the dense mist suddenly lifted, and revealed him standing alone and unprotected, in plain view and easy range of long lines of the enemy, formed in line of battle, as if awaiting an attack. They opened fire on him and he ran for cover. By a most wonderful fortune, he was not harmed before reaching the woods, when he got behind a tree and made a rapid sketch of the enemy's position, and returned with it to the camp. He had never regarded this act as specially meritorious, but the army authorities, while looking over some records of that campaign the other day, came upon a narration of the exploit, and at once determined to signal reward so signal a service. The Doctor was as much surprised as gratified at this recognition of his daring act of patriotism.

## Fine Dressing of Church-Goers.

Appleton's Journal thinks that the wearing of fine dresses by church-going ladies is so not reprehensible a practice after all. It says: "Men and women in pure linen, in unstained apparel, and in choice personal adornment, have a sense of dignity and elevation which those in a slovenly garb do not experience. And it is no particular sin if this sort of elevation is carried a little too far. Pride of course, often enters into fine dressing, and many women particularly are fond of flaunting their fine feathers in the people's eyes; but a great majority love handsome dressing in obedience to an instinct of refinement—in consequence of that sense of personal purity which accompanies the wearing of choice apparel—and hence we see perfect coquetry in the well dressed crowds that pour through our streets on Sunday, wending their way to the place of prayer. And our most fashionable congregations, if exhibiting too much of ultra elegance, even if showing unmistakably the presence of pride and vain-glory in too large a proportion for the spiritual welfare of the worshippers, have yet an air of sobriety, are reverential in manner at least—conditions that seem to have been different in former times, if we can credit M. J. C. Jefferson, who in his new 'Book about the Clergy,' gives us some striking pictures of church assemblies in the olden times.

H. C. ECCLES, of Iredell county, N. C.  
T. H. GAITHER, of Mocksville, N. C.  
**ECCLES & GAITHER.**  
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
For the sale and purchase of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds.  
They have removed their Store to the Brick House below Springs' building, Trade Street.  
REFERENCES—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Pagan, Cashier, First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor "Western Democrat," Charlotte, N. C. March 28, 1870.

## A Few Instances of Strange Nuptial Contracts and Ceremonies.

The "most married" woman of which there is any record was undoubtedly the Harlem woman spoken of by Evelyn in his diary, whose propensity for re-marrying had to be checked by law. "She married to her twenty-fifth husband, and being now a widow, was prohibited to marry in the future."

Many years ago, a man in Hartsville, N. Y., became attached to a young and beautiful damsel, who died before their intended marriage could be consummated. He then married the mother of the deceased, who was some twenty years her senior, but with whom he lived quite happily until she was eighty and he sixty years of age. As the wife had by this time become quite decrepit, they adopted a maid of some thirty summers, who had lived with them a year and a half when the old lady died.

Before the time appointed for the funeral, the man himself was taken sick, on which account the funeral services were postponed four weeks. But in less than two weeks he sent for a justice of the peace, and was married to the maid he had adopted. The next day the couple applied to the town for support, and the next day the man himself died, his funeral being attended before that of his first wife, and the woman he had so recently married being the only mourner.

When Socrates was asked whether it were better for a man to get married or live single, he replied: "Let him do either and he will repent it." With due respect to Socrates, we must object to the above. We once knew a fortune-hunting young man who married a maiden lady on the windy side of the fifty. She was worth about one hundred thousand dollars, and died in less than a month after the celebration of the nuptial ceremonies. He inherited her property, and he never repented his marriage.

Among the ancient Germans it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty years old. By the laws of Lycurgus the most special attention was paid to the physical education, and no delicate or sickly woman were allowed to marry.

In the Royal Library of Paris is a written contract, drawn up in 1267, between two persons of noble birth in Armagnac. The document bound the husband and wife to faithful wedlock for seven years. It stipulated that the parties should have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but if not the children were to be equally divided; if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

In Borneo, marriages, which generally succeeded a lengthened routine of enigmatical courtship peculiar to those people, are celebrated with great pomp and considerable originality. The bride and bridegroom are conducted from the opposite ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is performed. They are seated on two bars of iron symbolic of the vigorous and lasting blessings in store for them. A cigar and betel leaf, carefully prepared with area nut, are put into the hands of each. One of the officiating priests advances, waves two fowls over the heads of the betrothed, and in a loud address to the Supreme Being and a short one to the couple, calls down eternal blessings on them, implores that peace and happiness may attend the union, and gives some temporal advice, sometimes of a character more medical than saintly. The spiritual part being thus concluded the material succeeds. The heads of the affirmed are knocked together three or four times; then the bridegroom puts his betel leaf and cigar into the mouth of the bride; and thus they are acknowledged a wedded couple, with the sanction of their religion. At a later period on the nuptial evening, fowls are killed, the blood caught in two cups, and by its color the priest foretells the happiness or misery of the newly married. The ceremony is closed by a feast, much dancing and noisy music.

The following romantic story is told of Lord March (grandson of Charles II.) who afterwards became the second Duke of Richmond, and who, while yet quite young, was engaged, without being consulted as to the choice to a lady still younger. The bride was Lady—, the daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, Marlborough's favorite general. Their union (according to Napier's account) was a bargain to cancel a gaming debt between the parent, and the young Lord March was brought from college, and the lady from the nursery, for the ceremony. The bride was amazed and silent, but the bridegroom exclaimed, "Surely you are not going to marry me to that dowdy?" Married he was, however, and his tutor instantly carried him off to the Continent. A few years after this event Lord March returned home from his travels, a most accomplished gentleman, but having such a very disagreeable recollection of his wife that he avoided home, and repaired, on the first night of his arrival at the theatre. There he saw a lady of so fine an appearance that he asked who she was, and on being answered that she was "the reigning toast, the beautiful Lady March," he hastened to claim her, and they lived together so affectionately that one year after his decease, in 1750, she died of grief.

Five years ago, Mr. Greely wrote to a friend in Wheeling, Va., advocating universal amnesty and universal suffrage. He then predicted that in five years young men enough would come to their majority—men whom no political disabilities could reach—to wrest the State from Republican rule, unless some liberal and conciliatory policy were adopted. The prophecy has been fulfilled. West Virginia is now a Democratic State. And the same policy which has wrested that State from the Republicans has given the Democracy gains enough throughout the country to enable them to see a fair prospect of gaining control of the Government at the next election.

## North Carolina at Gettysburg.

The Gallantry of North Carolinians Vindicated, Communicated to the Wilmington Journal.

The opinion is wide-spread, beyond the limits of our State, that the North Carolina troops under the command of the lamented Pettigrew behaved very cowardly on the third day at Gettysburg. It is not difficult to trace the source of this slander. Certain newspapers, immediately after the disastrous battle, in their effort to glorify the deeds of Pickett's division, misrepresented the facts in regard to the North Carolinians in the division of Gen. Heath, of Virginia, which was temporarily commanded by Gen. Pettigrew. And so the falsehood, with its "seven-league boots," has traveled throughout the land, and as gallant a body of men as ever charged a battery or fought for human liberty have been grossly vilified year after year, and their splendid courage has been turned into rampant cowardice. But these brave men will yet be vindicated in the providence of God, and the South at least will learn the truth concerning Pettigrew's Brigade at Gettysburg. *Veritas visu et mora, falsa festinatione et incertis calescent.*

Without intending to enter into any defence of our "boys in gray" in this brief article, there is one fact that ought to be stated. In Heth's division there were four brigades. Such, at least, is my recollection. Of these only one was from North Carolina, and that was commanded by Pettigrew himself—the Sir Philip Sydney of the South. On the first day of the battle Gen. Heth was wounded, when Gen. Pettigrew, as senior Brigadier, took command. The result was that on the third day the division of Heth was led by a soldier from this State. I do not positively assert that there were two Virginia brigades in this division, but such is my impression. I regret I have not by me official records so as to accurately determine this point. But at any rate, the impression has been made that the division under Pettigrew, which is reported to have behaved badly in the face of the enemy, were composed for the most part of North Carolinians, when, in fact, as above stated, only one of four brigades was from this State. That brigade, on that terrible day, did no discredit to the general reputation of our troops for valor, but behaved with consummate bravery, despite what slanderers have said or may say. Let any one examine the list of killed and wounded, and he will find, unless my memory fails me here, that Pettigrew lost nearly as many men in his own brigade as Pickett's entire division. The 26th N. C. T., formerly commanded by Gov. Vance, but then under the leadership of the youthful but dashing Harry Burgwyn, sustained a greater loss on the first and third days of that fearful battle than was sustained by any one regiment in any one battle during the whole war. Such, at least, is the impression made upon me.

But, Messrs. Editors, my main purpose in this communication is to request you, who have always exhibited a hearty North Carolina sympathy and pride whenever the cause of our soldiers was concerned, to republish, at an early day, the defence of Pettigrew's Brigade, made after his death by the surviving officers, and published in many of our papers at the time. It was written, I think, by Capt. Young, of Charleston, S. C., who was a member of Gen. Pettigrew's staff. You will doubtless find it among your files. Bring it out and let it be set in motion once more. There is need for it, for Swinton, the fairest of Yankee writers upon the war, in his elaborate work, perpetrates the same slander against our North Carolina boys. He falls into the same error (doubtless misled by certain newspapers and by sensational writers) of supposing Heth's Division to be composed almost entirely of North Carolina troops. Thus supposing, he is gracious enough to speak of them as being "comparatively green." But let me quote a passage entire. This Yankee says of our boys:

"To animate them, they had been told that they would meet only the Pennsylvania militia. But when, approaching the slope, they received the *feu d'enfer* from Heth's line, there ran through their ranks a cry, the effect of which was like that which thrilled a Greek army, when it was said that the god Pan was among them—"The Army of the Potomac!" Thus suddenly disillusioned, regarding their opponents, Pettigrew's troops broke in disorder, leaving two thousand prisoners and fifteen cannons in the hands of Heth's Division."

I believe every word of this, as applied to the North Carolinians in Heth's division, to be utterly false. The article I call upon you to publish amply refutes the whole story.

Again, if you will read an article in the *Banner of the South*, of the date of November 5th, published at Augusta, Ga., in review of Swinton's work, you will, I apprehend, agree with me, that there is a necessity for the republication of the aforesaid article. Whilst ridiculing Swinton's statement, as made in the above extract, that paper fails to expose the falsehoods put forth by him. It does not appear to know that there was but one North Carolina brigade among the troops composing Heth's division, and seems to be ignorant of the magnificent courage displayed by Pettigrew's brigade in its charge up those awful heights. This brigade had fought well and often before. It was no exception to our other brigades. The *Banner* quotes Swinton as saying that "Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had raised the morale of Lee's army to the highest pitch." The *Banner* says that the troops from North Carolina must be included in this remark of Swinton. I should think so, when over half of the killed and wounded at Chancellorsville were North Carolinians. I suppose at Fredericksburg nearly half of Gen. Lee's army was from this State. North Carolinians know that half of the casualties in the battles around Richmond were among the North Carolina brigades. The proof of this can be easily established. But such facts as these—and they are facts—you can

never learn from the writers of other States. I learn that Gov. Graham stated in the Confederate Senate, that when Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan, half of the forces that confronted him under Gen. Lee were from our honored old commonwealth. If Gov. Graham so stated, it may be relied upon implicitly, for no one is more careful in his statements, or more certain in his sources of information. Whether he so said or not, I believe that it is none the less true that half of the troops were from this State.

In conclusion, I make this statement that may be relied upon. One of the ablest members of the Petersburg bar, when living, the late Mr. Wallace, told Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, and myself, whilst we were sitting in his porch, that Gen. A. P. Hill once said to him, at the time that Grant's hordes were beleaguering Petersburg, that he would rather command North Carolina troops than any others. Why this preference? Gen. Hill had seen those troops on scores of battle fields, and he knew that they could always be relied upon for patient endurance or for hard fighting. Gen. Hill, be it remembered, was a Virginian.

Oxford, N. C. T. B. K.

## Sleep, Fainting, Apoplexy.

When a man is asleep his pulse beats, and his lungs play, but he is without sense, and you can easily wake him up.

If a person faints, he too is without sense, but he has no pulse and does not breathe. Apoplexy is between the two; the heart beats, the lungs play as in sleep, and there is no sense as in fainting, but you can't shake the man back to life.

In sleep the face is natural.

In a fainting fit it has the pallor of death.

In apoplexy it is swollen, turpid, and fairly livid.

If a man is asleep, let him alone; nature will wake him up as soon as he has got sleep enough. When a person faints, all that is needed is to lay him down on the floor, and he will "come to" in double quick time. He faints because the heart missed a beat, failed for an instant, failed for only once to send the proper amount of blood to the brain. If you place the patient in a horizontal position, lay him on his back. It does not require much force of the heart to send the blood on a level to the head; but, if you set a man up, the blood has to be shot upward to the head, and this requires much more force; yet, in nine cases out of ten, if a person faints and falls to the floor, the first thing done is to run to him and set him up or place him on a chair.

In apoplexy, as there is too much blood in the head, every one can see that the position is to set a man up, and the blood naturally tends downward—as much so as water will come out of a bottle when it is turned upside down if the cork is out.

If, then a man is merely asleep, let him alone, for the face is natural.

If a man has fainted, lay him flat on his back, for his face is deadly pale.

If a man is apoplectic, set him in a chair, because the face is turbid, swollen, and livid with its excess of blood.

What is apoplexy? From the suddenness of the attack and the apparent carelessness of it, the Greeks connected it in their own minds with the idea of a stroke of lightning as coming from the Almighty hand; it literally means "a stroke from above." As instantaneous as the hurling of a thunderbolt in a clear sky, there comes a loss of sense, and feeling, and thought and motion: the heart beats, the lungs play, but that is all—they soon cease for ever. The Romans considered the person to be "thunderstruck" or planet struck, as if it were of an unearthly origin.

The essential nature of apoplexy is an unnatural amount of blood in the brain. Whatever sends too much to the brain may cause apoplexy. Whatever keeps the blood from coming from the brain—dams it up—may cause apoplexy. This is the king of apoplexy which seems to come without any adequate cause. Tying a cord around the neck, or holding the head downward too long, can bring on an attack of apoplexy, damming up the blood in the brain, and keeping it from returning from the body.

A sudden mental emotion can send too much blood to the brain; or too great mental excitement does the same thing. It is the essential nature of all wines and spirits to send an increased amount of blood to the brain; hence alcohol is said to stimulate the brain.

The first effect of taking a glass of wine or stronger form of alcohol is to send the blood there faster than common, hence it quickens the circulation; that gives the red faces; it increases activity of the brain, and so does the tongue. But as the blood goes to the brain faster than common, it returns faster, and no special permanent harm results. But suppose a man keeps on drinking, the blood is sent to the brain much faster, in such large quantities that in order to make room for it, the arteries have to enlarge themselves; they increase in size, and in doing so press against the more yielding faccid veins which carry the blood out of the brain, and thus considerably diminish their size, their pores; the result being that the blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or healthful, but it is prevented from leaving as fast as usual, hence a double set of causes of death are set in operation. Hence a man may drink enough brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or even minutes to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy; this is literally being dead drunk—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Just as a traveler was writing his name on the register of a Leavenworth hotel, a bed-bug sallied and took its way across the page. The man paused and remarked: "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas spiders, and interviewed by Fort Scott gray-backs, but I'll be blamed if I was ever in a place before where the bedbugs looked over the hotel register to find out where you room,